

Washington county is in the southwestern angle of Utah, drained by the Virgin river, flowing into the Colorado. The specimens are "dead" shells, but not fossil, I think. According to the label, *Oreohelix strigosa* was found in the same place. The collector was not given for this or the preceding.

All of the adult specimens of *A. deserta* have the last whorl shortly free at the aperture. It is a senile form, probably extinct or on the verge of extinction. *Amnicolidæ* lead a precarious existence in the arid states. The rivers do not afford suitable stations. They have apparently never gained access to the small perennial streams of the higher mountains; and permanent springs and streams are so rare on the lower levels that the colonies are small, few and widely separated. The large proportion of extremely diminutive species in the arid region is remarkable. It may, perhaps, be looked upon as a permanent dwarfing due to unfavorable conditions.

Figures of both species have been prepared, to be published on a future plate.

TWO NEW BIVALVE SHELLS FROM URUGUAY.

BY WM. H. DALL.

In a small collection of shells from Uruguay recently received, among the marine bivalves were the following species which appear to be undescribed.

GLYCYMERIS DIAPHORUS n. sp.

Shell subcircular when young, in the adult higher than wide; the outer surface nearly smooth, with faint indications of obsolete radial ribs; the color whitish with reddish brown spots or small maculations; beaks small, not prominent, prosocoelus; the subumbonal area inequilaterally triangular, the anterior portion very short in proportion to the posterior, about 1 to 3, crossed by seven or eight diverging grooves and ridges; height of the area about one-fifth its length in the adult; hinge with ten or twelve teeth on each side, separated by a striated space; in the adult a large part of the posterior series may be obsolete or absent; anterior dorsal slope long and nearly straight, the

posterior short and rounded; interior smooth, the muscular scars prominent, the anterior more rounded than the other; basal margin with ten or twelve crenulations in the adult, more in the young; lateral margins smooth. Height of adult 38; breadth 35; diameter 18 mm.

Shell heap near Montevideo, Uruguay. U. S. N. Museum, No. 215083. Coll. Felippone No. 556.

Though the valves received are not fresh, they show the color markings. The most characteristic features of the species are the narrow umbonal angle (100°) and unusually inequilateral umbonal area, recalling the conditions in some species of *Limopsis*.

CALLOCARDIA (AGRIODESMA) FELIPPONEI n. sp.

Shell most closely resembling *C. morrhuana* Linsley (+ *C. convexa* Say) of the New England coast, and best described by a differential diagnosis from that well-known species. Surface of the present species similar in color, texture, and concentric sculpture; form more triangular, the umbones smaller, the anterior dorsal slope more depressed, the lunule somewhat longer; the posterior slope longer and less roundly arcuated into the less arcuated basal margin; the ligament markedly shorter, the hinge teeth larger and heavier; the pallial sinus similar in form and length but somewhat wider; the beaks appear more prominent, and the posterior cardinal tooth in both valves is relatively much larger and stronger.

Height of typical specimen 40; length 50; diameter 27 mm.

Maldonado, Uruguay; U. S. N. Mus. No. 215082. Coll. Felippone, No. 582.

Young specimens of this species were collected by the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross in 59 fathoms, mud, off Rio de Janeiro; the bottom temperature 57° F. These were referred to *C. aresta* Dall, of my Porto Rico report, not being old enough to display the differential characters. There is a thin, dirty grey, dehiscent periostracum on the present species.

The species is named in honor of Dr. Florentine Felippone of Montevideo, who has devoted much time to the study of the Natural History of Uruguay.